

هلكت من الجوع
Dayan: some PoWs were murdered in Egypt

Japan, dropping neutrality, demands Israel withdrawal



EXPLAINING — Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinsaku Hogen explains his government's Middle East policy switch to Israel Ambassador Eytan Ron in Tokyo yesterday.

Japan, hard hit by an embargo, yesterday switched its policy from neutrality to support for Israel. At the same time the Government moved out of its proposed energy legislation to curb oil consumption and to counter the impact of the energy crisis (see page 2).

Explaining Japan's "continued" policy of "continued" occupation of Arab territories, the Japanese Government in a statement on Israel to withdraw from all territories occupied since the 1967 war.

A statement, announced by Chief Secretary Susumu Nishida, said that Japan might have to reconsider its policy towards Israel, pending future developments. It said no deadline for Israel compliance with its call.

However, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said later in a television interview that the possibility of a change in relations with Israel should be discussed at the present time.

The cabinet also decided to donate to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Middle East. The contribution, to be made in cash as well as food and clothing, needed only by that of the U.S.

A new policy was announced in Tokyo for Saturday's scheduled Arab League conference. It follows Japan's exclusion from a list of nations to be exempted from a five percent cut in Arab oil production next month, and Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani's call on the Japanese Government to break diplomatic relations with Israel.

Asked to elaborate on the possibility of reconsidering Japan's policy towards Israel, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said the Government at present had no concrete measures in mind.

Mr. Ohira explained the new policy to the envoys of 10 Arab states in Japan, and Deputy Foreign Minister Shinsaku Hogen did the same to Israel Ambassador Eytan Ron.

The Israeli Embassy spokesman told Reuters: "This change of policy may strengthen the hands of radical elements in the Arab world who are opposed to peace and who think it possible to destroy Israel through blackmail and isolation." He said it followed growing world opposition to blackmail and at a time when there was a reasonable chance for progress for peace in the Middle East.

Trade between Japan and Israel amounts to \$120m. annually with diamonds, phosphates, textiles and citrus fruits making up the bulk of Israel shipments to Japan, and the latter exporting mostly sundry goods to Israel.

It is learned in Jerusalem that Jewish business circles abroad are watching the situation closely with a view to the possibility of imposing an economic boycott of Japanese goods in reaction to Tokyo's switch to virtual backing of the Arab stand. (London, page 12)

YARIV, GAMASY MEET AGAIN TODAY 'Breakthrough' signs at Km. 101 meeting

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

Aluf Aharon Yariv and Egypt's Lieutenant General Mohamed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy will meet today and probably also tomorrow, in an effort to complete the crucial negotiations they began yesterday on the question of disengagement of the Israeli and Egyptian forces at the Suez Canal front.

The decision to meet again today was taken yesterday when the negotiators seemed to be nearing a breakthrough in their marathon five-hour session. Yesterday's talks had evidently led to an easing of the tension which developed in the wake of Cairo's threats to renew the fighting.

Both the Israeli and the Egyptian governments were reported to have kept in close touch with their delegates at yesterday's session, held at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez highway in a howling sandstorm which often shook the negotiating tent.

The Israelis and Egyptians are believed to have laid the groundwork for a compromise after debating their two initial proposals. Israel advocated a withdrawal by both sides to the pre-October war positions and Egypt demanded an Israeli withdrawal to "the October 22 cease-fire lines."

No details were disclosed on the outcome of yesterday's debate. Lieutenant Gamasy told reporters after the meeting that there were "still some differences in thought" over the disengagement issue, "but we are still trying."

The head of the U.N. Emergency Force, General Silasruo, who was chairman at yesterday's meeting, said that the discussions were "useful," and noted that the talks would continue today.

Aluf Yariv himself would not comment on the talks.

Eye-witnesses at the meetings say that a spirit of mutual confidence seems to have developed between Yariv and Gamasy during the six joint sessions they have attended at kilometre 101 since the cease-fire stabilization agreement was signed there on November 11. It is this that probably prompted Yariv's statement yesterday on the question of his Knesset candidature (see below).

The Egyptians are reported to have expressed their readiness to consider an agreement with Aluf Yariv this weekend on the issue of disengagement as a step towards full-scale peace talks.

This was hinted at by the fact that the Egyptians yesterday included the legal adviser of their Foreign Ministry, Fawzi Abrashi, in Gamasy's delegation. The other member of yesterday's delegation was Colonel Ahmed Foad Howeldi, a senior officer who is a close associate of Egypt's political leaders. Aluf Yariv's group yesterday included Maj.-Gen. Eyal, Brig. Orly and Colonel Sion.

Aluf Yariv was due to confer late last night with Premier Golda Meir, and Lieut.-Gen. Gamasy was expected to meet with President Anwar Sadat and Minister of War General Ahmed Ismail Ali.

These top-level meetings are likely to shape the course of today's joint negotiations at kilometre 101 on possible compromises.

The U.S. Government is said to be playing a major role in hammering out a compromise with the aim of preventing a breakdown in the talks. Washington's main concern is believed to be to achieve an agreement for an immediate disengagement of forces to complete the implementation of the six clauses of the Kissinger-inspired cease-fire stabilization agreement designed to serve as a prelude to an Israel-Arab peace conference planned for next month.

Neither Israel nor Egypt would reveal what sort of compromise on the disengagement issue was envisaged. Israel is known to have rejected Egypt's claim for an Israeli withdrawal to "the October 22 cease-fire line," and Egypt is against Israel's proposal for a withdrawal by both sides to the positions held before the war.

One of the suggestions said to have been made yesterday is to "trade" the Israeli bulge on the west bank of the Canal for a withdrawal of the encircled Egyptian Third Army from the east bank to the western side. The Egyptian Second Army would remain in its present positions on both banks of the waterway.

Another proposal is said to have been based on the U.S. suggestion, made two years ago, for an interim agreement providing for an initial Israeli withdrawal east of the Canal and the opening of the waterway on condition that Egypt respects the freedom of Israeli navigation through it.

If agreement on a compromise is reached this weekend it is expected to lead to two major developments:

The future strategy of Egypt and Syria is not likely to be determined before the two countries discuss the question with the other Arab states at the summit meeting due to be held in Algiers next Monday.

Soldier killed by Egyptian sniper

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — An Israeli soldier was killed by an Egyptian sniper in one of several shooting incidents reported from the southern front yesterday. The next of kin have been informed. The Syrians also opened fire several times, but no Israeli casualties were reported.

Three Egyptian soldiers moving inside Israel-held territory on the west bank of the Canal, were killed in an exchange of fire with an Israeli unit.

The Egyptians also fired a missile at an Israeli bulldozer working near Imatliya, destroying the vehicle. The driver escaped unhurt.

Other Egyptian violations of the cease-fire included light automatic fire at Israeli troops 12 kms. southwest of Fayid, and in the Imatliya sector, where the Israeli soldier was killed.

On the Syrian front, most of the shooting was in the Maza'at Beit Jann sector. It included early morning exchanges of light automatic fire and a number of shells fired at a tractor operating in the same area later in the morning. Israeli troops did not return fire until 2.55 p.m. when, following a Syrian mortar salvo (again directed at an Israeli tractor working in this sector), Israeli artillery opened fire, silencing the Syrian mortars.

U.S. planning Geneva parley of six F.M.s on Dec. 17

By ERWIN FRENKEL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. expects Israel to agree to a peace conference in Geneva that would be formally opened on December 17 or 18 by the foreign ministers of Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Soviet Union and the U.S. — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would also be present, and perhaps president.

Details on preparations for such a parley, already well advanced, were conveyed to Foreign Minister Abba Eban here on Wednesday evening by Dr. Henry Kissinger. Mr. Eban later told reporters he would bring the American request before his Government.

The U.S. is urging Israel to accept an early date for the opening of a peace conference despite the imminence of the Knesset elections. American officials believe that, after the formal opening, the conference could be recessed, if necessary, until after the elections and formation of a new Israeli government.

An earlier date as previously proposed would have made it more awkward to consider a recess until the elections.

Dr. Kissinger believes that the opening of such a conference, even if formal and symbolic, could mark a turning point in the Middle East crisis. It could also enable Saudi Arabia to end or ease the oil boycott.

Outstanding problems of the cease-fire, such as the separation of Israeli and Egyptian forces at Suez, the Bab el-Mandeb blockade and perhaps the question of a prisoner exchange with Syria could, in the U.S. (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Gonen transferred to South Sinai

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

Aluf Shmuel Gonen ("Gordish") has been transferred from his post as O.C. Southern Command to Commanding Officer of Southern Sinai (Sharm el-Sheikh — Merhav Shlomo).

The appointment went into effect yesterday. The outgoing commander, Aluf (res.) Yeshayahu Gavish, is being demobilized, on completion of his tour of duty, the army spokesman announced yesterday.

Southern Command has been taken over by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Aluf Yisrael Tal. Aluf Tal was recently appointed O.C. Southern Front, in addition to his other assignments.

The Army spokesman would not explain Aluf Gonen's transfer to a subordinate command.

Yariv wants to remain in truce talks

Aluf Aharon Yariv said yesterday he was prepared to continue to serve as head of the Israeli cease-fire negotiating team — if asked to do so — regardless of the fate of the proposed Likud amendment which would enable reserve officers on active duty to retain their candidacy for political office.

Speaking to newsmen after yesterday's meeting with Egyptian officers at kilometre 101, Aluf Yariv removed his insignia before delivering what he called "a personal statement." He said he was prepared to continue his present assignment because, "I consider these talks important." In this way, he said, "I leave my party freedom of action to decide in this matter as it sees fit."

Alignment to oppose 'Sharon Bill' Meir calls for Labour policy debate; ired by criticism

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Friends of Golda Meir last night demanded that her Labour Party hold a full-scale policy debate as soon as possible "so that we can know who is for whom, who is for what and who writes what. We have to know what kind of a party we have and what it stands for."

These terse remarks of the Prime Minister caused a storm at the conclusion of a joint Labour-Mapa-Am Alignment meeting here which voted to oppose amending the election law to permit army reserve officers — such as the Likud's Arik Sharon — to both remain on active duty and be Knesset candidates.

Participants at the meeting, of the Labour-Mapa-Am Alignment's Knesset faction and the two parties' leadership bureaux had with them the object of Mrs. Meir's ire — the latest copy of Labour's official journal "Ot," containing a demand from a leading young dove, Zvi Kesse, for the ouster of Mrs. Meir and Defence Minister Moshe Dayan.

Party sources told The Jerusalem Post last night that the Labour Party Central Committee will meet on Tuesday for a day-long debate in keeping with Mrs. Meir's request to hear colleagues' views. It will then adopt policy resolutions.

At yesterday's meeting, Mrs. Meir did not take part in the debate whether or not to support on Monday the Likud-sponsored amendment to enable army reserve officers to both remain on duty and run for the Knesset. Nor did she stay for the vote which went against the Likud proposal by 24 to 16. Government coalition whip Moshe Baran served notice that there would be no freedom of voting for Alignment M.K.s.

None of the principal Cabinet ministers took part in this meeting, so no special significance was attached to Mrs. Meir's absence from the voting.

What apparently upset Mrs. Meir was that some of the speeches betrayed a marked measure of criticism, implied or otherwise, of her Government's conduct of national affairs.

Thus Labour election-campaign chief Avraham Ofer M.K., who is a leading dove, said when taking issue with Mapam chief Ya'acov Hazan's support of the Likud proposal, "Hazan says we must stand to attention whenever defence is mentioned. Well, in the past six years we did so, and look where it brought us." Mr. Ofer spoke of the need for "drastic changes."

On these "changes" Knesset Member, Mordechai Surkis M.K. asked Labour Party Secretary-General Aharon Yadin towards the end of the meeting for an explanation of the Party group that had advertised a meeting for this coming week at the Party's Yehuda Club "for all those who want a new leadership." The advertisement gave only a Tel Aviv post office box as identification. Mr. Yadin said he knew nothing about the group but promised to investigate.

The debate itself rapidly centred on the personality of Aluf Sharon, and was followed by a vote which found the majority of ex-Mapai and

Hussein 'defender' of Palestinians

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter

King Hussein of Jordan yesterday warned the Arab States against supporting the terrorist movement in its claim to be the sole representatives of the Palestinians. Speaking at a military academy at Zerka yesterday, Hussein said he would resist attempts to impose any leadership on the Palestinians, especially those of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Hussein said he would serve as "the defender of the right of Palestinians to free self-determination."

Blockade test

Two Israeli ships sailed from Eilat port on Tuesday to test whether the Egyptian blockade at Bab el-Mandeb has been lifted, according to the "Financial Times" of London.

NRP calls for national gov't

TEL AVIV. — The National Religious Party last night called on the Alignment and Likud to agree to postponing the elections and to form an emergency national coalition government that would go to the peace talks.

The call was made by the party's executive which earlier rejected a motion by Dr. Yehuda Ben-Meir, of the NRP youth wing, which would have made the NRP's participation in the government conditional upon the formation of a national government.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Occasional showers, isolated thunderstorms.
Outlook for Saturday: Scattered showers.
Weather synopsis: Low over the eastern Mediterranean moving eastwards.

Jerusalem	Haifa	Tel Aviv	Beersheva	Bnei Brak	Ramat Gan	Netanya	Yotvata	Dimona	Jericho	Hebron	Beer Sheva	Bnei Brak	Ramat Gan	Netanya	Yotvata	Dimona	Jericho	Hebron
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100	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94

Social and Personal

Kenneth Keating, the U.S. Ambassador, yesterday attended a Thanksgiving Day ceremony at 20A House in Tel Aviv.

Edward Koch, U.S. Congressman from New York, yesterday called on Avraham Agmon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, and Arnon Gafni, director of the Ministry's Budgets Department, to discuss the financial implications of the war and U.S. aid to Israel.

Members of the Knesset's Economics Committee visited Haifa port yesterday and met with port manager Yitzhak Rahav who explained the port's work during the emergency and development plans.

Yosef Ami has been re-elected to serve for one more year as Technion vice-president for administration and finance. He was to have ended his term on October 1 after eight years of service.

ARRIVALS

American composer Nicolas Nabokov and his wife, to stay as guests of the Jerusalem Foundation at the Capital's Mishkenot Sha'ananim guest house.

DEPARTURES

The President of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel, Elisha Peles, for the U.S. and Canada to coordinate final arrangements for the 3rd World Congress of Engineers and Architects in Israel, due to be held in Tel Aviv December 17-24.

THE PUBLIC BLAMES THE GOVERNMENT

Japan close to hysteria over oil

TOKYO (Reuters). — The average Japanese blames the government for the oil crisis.

Oil provides 77 per cent of Japan's energy needs and almost all of it has to be imported. The stiff Arab supply cutback has dealt the economy a heavy blow. Foreign currency reserves have dropped by thousands of millions of dollars, the yen has been devalued and a chronic inflation threatens to get completely out of hand.

The Japanese public has reacted almost hysterically.

Despite government assurances that there are no shortages of basic daily necessities the average Japanese housewife is convinced commodities like toilet paper, sugar, salt and soap are just going to disappear this winter.

Rumours, spreading like wildfire, start a panic rush at widely scattered parts of the country and prices skyrocket.

The oil shortage has come like a bombshell, but the man-in-the-street does not criticize Arabs or Israelis — although the government yesterday switched from being neutral to pro-Arab.

LABOUR

(Continued from page one)

raham Ofer opposed any change in the law. Turning the amendment "the Arif Sharon bill," he charged "Arik phoned the Likud from the Camal and they accepted his Diktat. So Arik is king of Israel. In the first phase of the Knesset discussion (over the amendment) I felt as if there were tanks stationed outside the Knesset building with Arif ordering 'enact that amendment, or else'..."

Defending the bill, Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee head Zolot said he believed the national interest required there be an amendment for the three major generals — Sharon, Aharon Yari and Shmuel Eyal. Deputy Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi made a similar proposal, plus a suggestion that henceforth it not be possible to call up in an emergency any politician holding the rank of Brigadier and upwards. (This was taken as a reference to the call-up of Commerce and Industry Minister Efram Bar-Lev).

Housing Minister Zeev Sharf, who favoured the amendment, pointed out that the law was aimed at preventing any government from calling up a candidate so as to remove him from the field, and not vice versa. Moreover, he noted that once Sharon or Yari become Knesset members they can be called up for reserve duty the day after.

Outgoing Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon said he personally was opposed to amendments enacted for individual persons, regardless of rank.

Knesset Member Meir Avizohar described Aluf Sharon as a "cancer" and "an immoral and destructive element in the army."

A Likud leader, Simcha Erlich (Liberals), last night deplored the Alignment vote. "I am truly sorry they preferred party interests to that of the nation," he told The Post.

As oil prices shoot up SECOND LOOK AT POWER THROUGH SOLAR ENERGY

By DAVID KRIVINE

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

Now that the price of petroleum has shot up to unprecedented heights, a second look is being taken at solar energy. Professor Zvi Tabor, of the Hebrew University, director of the National Physics Laboratory, is activating an old project — which has an exciting new relevance: creating electricity from solar ponds.

A lot of work was done on this subject during the years 1958-66. Although it evoked widespread interest among scientists at the time, Dr. Tabor shelved it. "The reasons were economic," he explained to The Jerusalem Post yesterday. "We could have produced electricity for 1.5 U.S. cents per kWh, oil-fired stations could produce it for 0.6 cents. So the deal was not on."

"But 10 years ago petroleum cost less than \$20 a ton. Today it costs \$55. That means the outlay on fuel alone for making electricity is all of 1.1 cents per kWh — and the price of oil is still rising. So we may quite possibly be in business — provided we can iron out all the remaining technical difficulties, which I do not think are insuperable."

Dr. Tabor says that a solar pond one metre deep, fed with salt water in the Negev, can produce seven

megawatts of power per square kilometre of pond surface. If that 50, 200 square kilometres of solar pond could yield all the current that Israel currently consumes (1,500 MW).

Investment costs are \$2m. per square kilometre. Dr. Tabor comments: "This is less expensive than an atomic power station. But it does not depend on imported uranium, nor does the solar pond cause any pollution."

"On the other hand it is more expensive than building a conventional power station, that is true — but then again, it uses no fuel."

What Tabor needs is three years of time and not the venture is a feasible business proposition or not," he says. He has not been given the green light yet. The application is "under consideration," Government sources say.

Dr. Tabor has had a hand in developing a number of devices which proved economically profitable — solar water heaters (that currently save the country 60,000 tons of fuel a year), the organic vapour turbine (exported by the Ormat Company), the Phylab reading machine for blind persons, and others.

Shah urges Arabs to lift oil embargo

BEIRUT (UPI) — The Shah of Iran urged the Arabs in an interview published yesterday to lift their embargo on oil to the West pending the outcome of Middle East peace negotiations.

"Since you have accepted the ceasefire and moved toward a peaceful settlement, why are you continuing to shut off oil supplies and reduce production?" he asked in an interview with the editor of the Beirut weekly magazine "Al Hawadeth."

"Oil is like bread," he said. "You cannot cut it off during times of peace. Why do you want to look as if you want the world to starve? Why do you want to punish those in Europe who stood on your side? What did Japan do to deserve a 20 per cent cut in its national production?"

The Shah said if the projected peace negotiations do not lead to a just peace in the Middle East "then you go back to using all your weapons, including the oil weapon."

The Shah said the U.S. had realized the danger of letting the Middle East situation continue as it was and realized it had to move immediately. "We should encourage the Americans in taking the initiatives they have taken," he said.

He also praised President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for his "wise and intelligent policy which has taken us

Nader says U.S. energy crisis caused by waste

NEW YORK (AP). — Consumer crusader Ralph Nader said yesterday that if the present waste of energy in the U.S. were eliminated there would be no energy crisis there. "The U.S. wastes 20 to 40 per cent of its energy," Nader said at a news conference, citing data compiled by the Federal Office of Energy Conservation.

"There is only a crisis of default in Washington, a contrived operation by the oil and gas industry to limit supply, and enormous and immediately avoidable waste in industry and commerce and in some consumer behavioral patterns," Nader declared.

At the news conference, Nader and the Union of Concerned Scientists released a report critical of President Nixon's proposal to speed up the U.S. nuclear power programme.

He termed expansion of the nuclear power programme "technological suicide" and said the public should be "rationally frightened" at the prospect of greater reliance on this source of energy.

Dr. Diky Lee Ray, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, said in a statement issued in Washington that Nader and the UCS "have issued another of their scare statements on the safety and reliability of nuclear power plants," based on "innuendo and inaccuracies."

Iraq and Libya said dodging oil cutback

BEIRUT (UPI). — Iraq and Libya, the two Arab states which are boycotting Monday's Arab summit conference, appear to be creating chinks in the Arab oil embargo on oil supplies, oil sources said yesterday.

In the case of Libya, the sources said, some Libyan oil is finding its way to the U.S. market by way of the Caribbean countries.

The oil sources said Libya also has restricted its production cuts to the five per cent per month originally decided by the Arab oil producers at a conference in Kuwait on October 17. Since then Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have stepped up their cuts to more than 30 per cent, but Libya has shown no intention of following suit.

U.S. PLANS FOR PARLEY

(Continued from page one)

view, be deferred and solved in the framework of the peace conference.

The Egyptians pressed for an earlier conference date but are said to have been persuaded by the U.S. that no issues of substance can be resolved before the Israel elections and that, as a result, the third week in December is the most appropriate time.

Syria's readiness to attend such a conference, reported on Wednesday, has also eased the way for President Sadat to accept what in Egyptian eyes is a delay, it said here.

According to U.S. officials, the Arabs have not yet determined their position on the conference's procedures and participants. The Americans propose that at least in the early stages, only the direct parties to the 1967 war should participate.

Egypt is said to prefer such limits as well, although pressures for wider Arab participation are expected at next week's Arab summit meeting.

While the conference would be held under U.S. and Soviet "auspices," it would be enveloped in a U.N. framework. This could mean making Dr. Weizman the presiding officer, formally or temporarily.

Unef man killed in accident

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The U.N. Emergency Force suffered its first fatality yesterday, when a Finnish private, Simmonen Hino, was killed in a traffic accident on the Cairo-Suez road.

The accident occurred when a twenty-truck convoy, bound for the Third Army and loaded with food supplies and blankets, stopped suddenly and Hino's truck crashed into the one ahead of it. Hino was sitting next to the driver, who escaped unhurt. An Israeli army doctor was rushed to the scene, but the man was already dead.

The body was returned through the lines in a brief ceremony at the kilometre 101 checkpoint.

In addition to the Third Army convoy, 31 trucks brought supplies to the town of Suez yesterday.

Shah urges Arabs to lift oil embargo

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U.S. PLANS FOR PARLEY

U.S. officials believe this is necessary to insulate the talks from outside "meddlers" in Europe, Africa and elsewhere.

These officials insist — and Israel sources here confirm — that the U.S. has not put forward any substantive proposals of its own regarding a final settlement. This, in the American view, would only bring down the wrath of Israel, the Arabs or both. As Dr. Kissinger told his press conference on Wednesday, he expects compromises to emerge once the negotiating process gets started and then, where and when necessary, the U.S. would be interested in "closing the gaps between the parties."

It is this difference in the techniques and procedures of American diplomacy under Kissinger rather than any shift in policy away from or towards what once came under the heading of the Rogers Plan

EEC talks 'can't progress under threat'

ROME (Reuters). — A top European Common Market official warned yesterday that little progress could be expected in talks aimed at strengthening ties between the EEC and Arab countries as long as the threat of oil cut-offs existed.

Claude Cheysson, a member of the 13-man EEC Executive Commission, told a press conference here that, although talks with such countries as Morocco and Tunisia were continuing "during a period of threshold, no serious progress is possible."

Mr. Cheysson, commissioner responsible for relations with the Third World, is in Rome for talks with Italian leaders on European Community problems.

Arafat meets 'top' Russians

MOSCOW (UPI). — Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and other Palestinian leaders held long talks today with "very high level" members of the Communist Party's Political Bureau, Arab sources said.

The Political Bureau includes the Soviet Union's highest leaders, including Party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Bonn Minister 'Oil weapon can back-fire'

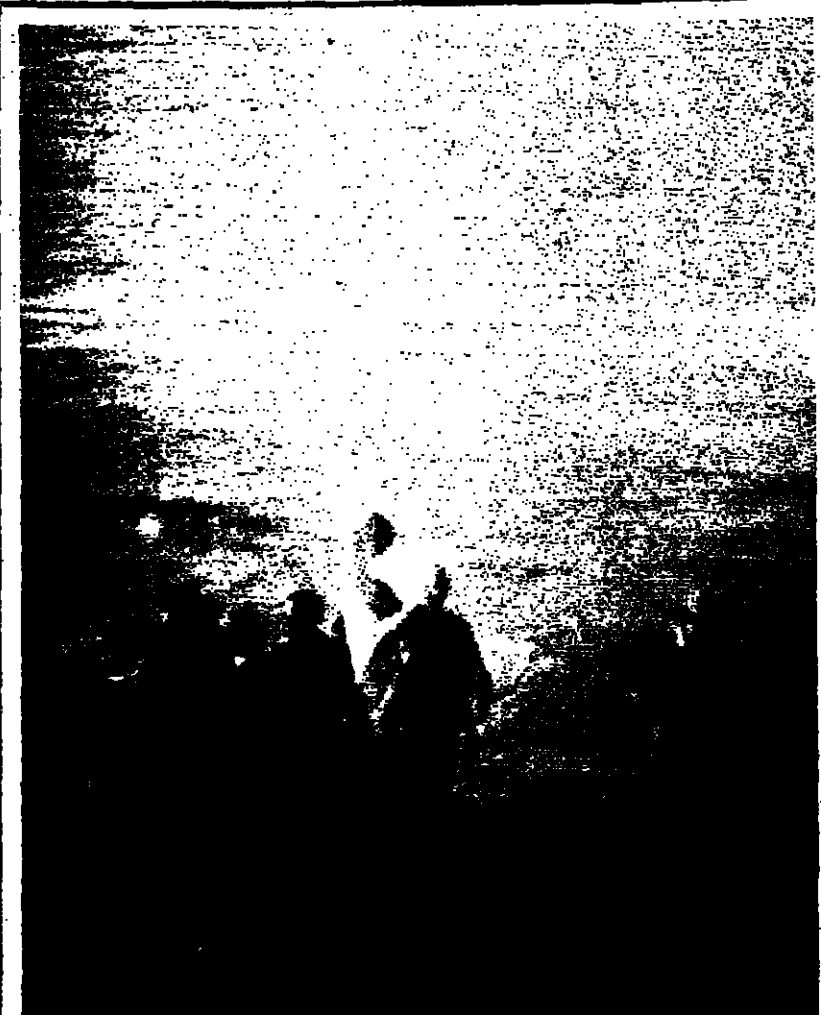
By BRIAN ARTHUR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — Bonn Development Aid Minister Richard Eppeler, back from talks with President Sadat in Cairo, told The Post yesterday he had warned the Egyptians of the "danger that the use of oil as a weapon can be counter-productive."

The Minister said the Egyptians are "obviously" having thoughts about this. Eppeler, who was in Cairo on Monday and Tuesday as a party envoy for Socialist Chancellor Willy Brandt, also gave Sadat a letter from the Chancellor.

Eppeler flatly denied that the Egyptian Government had demanded Bonn take a pro-Arab stand, but he did say that what Bonn and the European Community could do "additionally" to help achieve a Middle East peace which "offers all states the highest degree of security."



The search for missing soldiers believed killed in action along the Suez Canal front, which should have started yesterday, was postponed when an Egyptian team, which should have contacted an Israeli search party at a point eight kilometres northwest of Kantara at 11 a.m. yesterday failed to show up. No explanations were available here yesterday evening. Picture shows a Red Cross representative with flag who turned up yesterday. (IIPA)

Rains unusually heavy, more tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Staff

Rain-drenched Israel is in for more rain tomorrow, the weathermen said yesterday. He added that the rains were unusually heavy for this time of year. From an agricultural point of view the showers — the first real rain of the year — are a blessing. They are continuing the germination of field crops, which are expected to do well this year.

Rain catchment basins were already beginning to fill yesterday following the winter's first discernible flow in the wadis. If the rains continue to come down this way they could do much to compensate the several years of low rainfall, and Mekorot could replenish the water table by pumping rainwater back into the ground.

Yesterday's rains were accompanied by sharp gusts of wind and a steep drop in temperature. Tomorrow's temperatures will continue to be considerably below normal.

Soldiers returning from Mount Hermon reported that snow fell on the mountain during the day yesterday. They added that they had been provided with appropriate clothing for the winter season, as well as heating for their living quarters.

Temperatures on the Hermon were expected to stay at three to four degrees below zero tomorrow. On the Golan they will range from four to six degrees, in Galilee from 6 to 15, in the coastal area

Condition of Ben-Gurion said unchanged

TEL AVIV. — David Ben-Gurion, who was admitted to Sheba Medical Centre on Sunday after suffering a stroke, continues to hold his own. Dr. Boleslav Goldman, deputy medical director of the hospital, said last night that Mr. Ben-Gurion passed a quiet day, and that no change had occurred since Wednesday's medical bulletin, which had described his condition as improved.

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Bar-Lev: No alternative to defensible frontier

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The October war again proved that there is no alternative to physical military lines which can be defended, which provide reasonable strategic depth, Minister of Commerce Industry Haim Bar-Lev said last night.

Speaking at a Labour Party rally, Mr. Bar-Lev said Israel must be prepared for resumption of hostilities by Egypt at any moment and there be no agreement on the engagement of forces.

He pointed out that the price for demilitarisation of Sinai was short-term alternative with no long-term value. It would become meaningless once the guarantees, President Nixon and Leonard Brezhnev leave office.

Mr. Bar-Lev pointed out that there be agreement on the disengagement of forces and the next stage of political negotiation with the Arabs be reached, then Israel must stand on several basic demands which the very existence of state would be questionable.

"There are 'secure' and 'aggressive' borders that can be reassessed, defended and safeguarded. The existence of the state, with its stable and clear Jewish majority, He foresaw that in the long, complicated negotiations Israel might again find itself in a position where the Egyptians would force it, because it could not make concessions on issues concerning very existence.

"Israel has the military strength to fight such a war and the political will to stand up for its demands. We have the strength to say 'no' to Egypt the U.S. world. But our conditions be reasonable, and could not be the 'not an inch of withdrawal school of thought.' He added the Alignment's election program should therefore be based on being a party in favour of a satisfactory political settlement. It should not be a settlement in any circumstances, and not with every border the other would offer. It should be aimed at the status quo or not at all, but at a political settlement on mutual concessions and common sense.

Mr. Bar-Lev was asked "How responsible for the Yom Kippur war is the resignation of the government. He said that it was no tradition of ministerial resignation in Israel. Furthermore, "those you charge with responsibility may not believe that they are solely responsible. If you mean, I certainly don't."

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ON THE THIRTIETH DAY AFTER THE PASSING OF

Dr. BRUNO KOCHMAN

(who bequeathed his body to science)

I wish to thank sincerely all who expressed sympathy personally or in writing.

Wife, HANNE KOCHMAN

HISTADRUT YESHURON, JERUSALEM

Universities may be able to reopen in mid-December

By SARAH HONIG

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The country's institutions of higher learning may be able to reopen in mid-December, The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday. The heads of the various universities seem to have reached an unofficial consensus in regard to the late start of the new academic year. They would have to meet to fix the exact date, as they had to coordinate their actions. The final decision would also have to be taken in conjunction with the military authorities.

However, reliable sources have said that the most likely date for the start of the new academic year is mid-December. With thousands of students still serving in the army, however, the resumption of studies had to be postponed.

With the emergency still on, the various university senates fear that studies are put off any further, the whole academic year will be written off. Thus they propose to begin classes, but with special arrangements that will ensure as much as possible that soldiers would not be penalized or lose out in any way.

Among the proposals is that the semester covered in one semester could be repeated the following term. Those who could not attend at that time, up to now arrangements Israeli universities were such that whoever missed the first semester or trimester of the year, in effect missed the whole year, as the semester would not be repeated until the following academic year ended.

The new arrangement will mean that students in special cases would be able to begin their studies in the second semester rather than miss a whole year. While their colleagues did attend the first semester, they would be studying second semester material, they would be given first semester lectures. They would be able to catch up with their students by taking courses in

a special summer semester which would then be made available for them.

This is only one suggested solution. Other involve taping lectures and sending the tape to the student-soldiers wherever they may be, enabling them to keep up with their classmates. Yet another suggestion involves printing the material in special booklets and mailing them to the troops each week. Soldiers will be able to send any queries they may have to the lecturers.

All of these solutions are only partial as there is always the problem that humanities students, while they may get the necessary text books, will still not have any access to university libraries. The most serious problem, however, would be the science students who will not be able to do their laboratory work. But the university authorities hope the students would be able to make this up when they return.

The universities will also be liberal with requests from soldiers for make-up exams, although they stress that the various arrangements expected will not mean a lowering of the standards.

Tel Aviv University meanwhile has announced that it will admit new students to its medical school this fall. They will come from the ranks of the Israeli students who had to go abroad to study and who have returned to take part in the war. Since the number of applications to the country's medical schools is always much greater than the number of places available, many medical students must study abroad. The criteria for admission to the Tel Aviv University Medical School for any such student will be adequate scholastic achievements and participation in the October war.

The new students will be accepted to study in the second, third, fourth and fifth years. Since the ability of the medical schools to accept new students is limited, it is expected that TAU will add some seven new students to each year. This would mean that about 28 of the returned medical students will be able to study here. This presents about a 30 per cent rise over the number of students accepted to the medical school. Before the war's outbreak the number stood at 75.

Search for wounded students in hospitals

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Volunteer Hebrew University faculty members are touring hospitals to locate wounded students and then plan for the coming winter. The search started even though the army does not list soldiers' occupations, the professors to comb hospitals, going from ward to ward, asking for E.U. students.

The initial reaction of many of the wounded was one of surprise at the business-like intrusion of the old academy and career into the hospital world. "What struck me most was the total absence of special pleading," Hebrew University Rector Prof. Michael Rabin said. "No one, not even the most seriously injured, asked for any special consideration. All they wanted to know was when the school year would start and how much of their

studies they were likely to miss," he said.

The fact that the University had sought them out and cared for them as individuals, was an immense source of encouragement to them, he added.

Prof. Rabin said that not one of the students had decided to drop his studies as a result of being injured. He added that the students also did not want their courses made easier, fearing that their diplomas might later be considered "second rate."

A limited number of Israeli students who studied medicine, dentistry or pharmacy abroad and who lost their school year when they came home to fight, will be admitted to the Hebrew University, Prof. Rabin said.

Studies at the University's School for Overseas Students (SOS) opened as planned on November 4 and carry on normally. The war produced no cancellations by overseas students who had enrolled earlier in the year but whose arrival here was delayed by the war.

Overseas students enrolled in regular E.U. courses are no better off than their Israeli fellows, although many started their Hebrew and English language proficiency courses on November 4, Prof. Rabin said.

Knesset c'ttee okays war money for radio, TV

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday recommended that the treasury approve an additional budget to cover the cost of the Broadcasting Authority's emergency operations.

The Committee rejected making any increase now in the annual Radio and TV licence fee, or any cut in the Authority's extended radio and TV schedules. But it did recommend that the period covered by the licence fee be changed from January-December to April-March.

This, it is hoped, will help overcome the difficulty in collecting next year's fee, which falls due in January — when many viewers and listeners may still be on active service.

The committee recommended that next year's fee, covering the period April 1974-March 1975, include a 5 per cent surcharge to cover January-March 1974, which is not paid for by the current licence.

Rugby, cricket postponed

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The scheduled opening of the 1973/74 national rugby league, and the concluding games of the current cricket season have both been postponed because many of the players in these two "Anglo-saxon" sports are still on active service.

The third season of the Israeli Rugby Football Union (IRFU) was to start on November 3, following a series of warm-up matches between the eight competing clubs. However, a kick-off before the middle of next month now seems unlikely.

But the IRFU still hopes to go ahead with its three-match tour of Cyprus in late January, at the invitation of the Cypriot Rugby Union. The tour will consist of one fixture against the island-based British Army XV, a high marked Israeli debut in international game. The tour itinerary will consist of one fixture against the Lions and two against RAF

'Porno platoon' in Egypt

By HUGH MULLIGAN

AP Wire Service

CAIRO. — A little more than it would cost him to fly first class back to Australia, David Burzstyn got a 320-kms. trip across the Suez Canal into Egypt. All he had to do was contribute the money for his neighbors in the self-styled "Porno Platoon" to buy girls' magazines, transistor radios and the services of an occasional belly dancer for Israeli troops stationed across the Canal.

Burzstyn, who emigrated from Melbourne, six months ago was approached by his neighbors in Herzliya to be the bag man for the porno platoon into Egypt.

By permissive American standards, the magazines passed out to both the Israeli and U.N. troops were considerably less explicit than "Playboy" or "Penthouse," consisting usually of a semi-clad girl on

the cover and pages of crossword puzzles interspersed with spicy cartoons.

The belly dancer couldn't go along this time — so instead there was Lili Avidan, a semi-underground Israeli movie star, singing and go-go gyrating with her new pop group called "Body, Soul and Spirit."

Lili, a fiery redhead with a husky, sexy voice, is star of a movie called "Fitchbiter," now showing in New York but yet to be shown in Israel because of a three-and-a-half minute sequence in which the costume department could only come up with a hippie headband to cover her charms.

Using a captured Egyptian bunker for an amphitheatre, Lili Avidan tried on a bored tank unit a sultry song that she wrote describing herself as a puny cat who loves hanging around garbage cans.

Ron Sharpe, also an immigrant from Melbourne, said the porno platoon would next advance on the Golan Heights to bring gloves, winter sweaters and some torrid magazines "to warm up the boys shivering in the Syrian wastes."

Two sick-funds vote to merge

TEL AVIV. — Two of the country's five smaller medical insurance funds, Kupat Holim Amshavit and Kupat Holim Merkazit, decided this week to amalgamate. The name of the combined fund, which will have some 160,000 members and an annual budget of IL25m., will be Kupat Holim Menahem.

According to "Itim," the two funds will retain their basic characters and standards and the rights of all members and medical staff will not be prejudiced in any way.

The move was made to cut down on unnecessary expenditure and offer more efficient service under the new Compulsory Health Insurance Law.



Jerry Chervin, centre, hands bottles of wine and vodka to officer on the Syrian front last week. (Rabinovich)

Bible and Booze Express FOXHOLE RELIGION BOOM AMONG COMBAT TROOPS

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

OCCUPIED SYRIA. — A stern-faced military policeman lagged down the civilian car on the road leading up to the Golan Heights and sidled over to the window.

"I've been waiting for hours," he said. "Where's the thing you promised me?" The bearded driver handed him a Psalm book and was waved through the barrier.

Jerry Chervin's Bible and Booze Express was off again for the Syrian front loaded with nourishment for body and soul — crates of vodka, wine, prayer books and tefillin.

Chervin, an Orthodox immigrant from the U.S., was making his 10th such run, all subsidized out of his own pocket. The bottles of spirits were intended as internal fuel for soldiers exposed to the cold Syrian nights. But the men Chervin met on the front proved more interested in spiritual fortification — requests for prayer books far outnumbering those for liquor. The reaction reflected a dramatic surge in "foxhole religion" among combat troops since the war started. Thousands of soldiers who considered themselves non-religious before have been praying regularly since Yom Kippur and demanding Psalm books and Bibles.

On his most recent trip, Chervin was accompanied by New York State Senator Paul Bookson, an old friend who had flown over with a boxful of tefillin at Chervin's request. "I know it sounds ridiculous," said Chervin, "but you can't get tefillin in Israel now. You can't even get prayer books and I've had to order 2,000 from a printer." The religious supplies have been bought up by soldiers or sent to them by relatives.

RECITE PRAYERS

Wherever Chervin stopped, groups of battle-hardened soldiers came out from tanks, halftracks and bunkers to put on tefillin and recite the appropriate prayer for a sheet handed them. Bookson, who is the only Orthodox Jewish member of the State legislature, carried the tefillin in a plastic "Beame for Mayor" sack left over from the recent New York City mayoral campaign.

In the mud outside his headquarters, a tank battalion commander readily accepted the tefillin proffered him and placed them on his forehead and arm without any self-consciousness in front of his men. He was an electrical engineer from Beerzheba in civilian life and not a synagogue-goer. "The war changes things," he said.

The soldiers generally explained their new-found religious feeling by recounting battlefield experiences — shells striking a spot they had just left or men falling around them

while they remained unhurt. "We saw miracles all around us," said a private. One bareheaded soldier said he read the Psalms every morning in the field. "The words are beautiful and I find them appropriate to the situation."

A religious sergeant driving a halftrack acknowledged the religious stirring but said he didn't think it would have any lasting effect. "The same thing happened in the Six Day War," he said. "Men got religion during the fighting but very little of it remained afterwards." A corporal challenged him. "I began to believe in God during the Six Day War and to hope for His help. I still do."

Chervin, who came to Israel four years ago, is a real estate developer in Jerusalem. With the outbreak of the war, he undertook as a volunteer effort to drive hitch-hiking soldiers to their destination. He soon obtained permission from the army to distribute drink and devotional material to the troops on the Golan Heights which is closed to ordinary

civilian traffic.

Three times a week at 5.30 a.m., Chervin sets out from his home, usually accompanied by a friend, Dr. Arthur Levinson of Hadassah Hospital. On the three-hour drive through the Jordan Valley, Dr. Levinson, an optometrist, folds several hundred copies of a morning newspaper they have picked up with the dexterity of a newsboy, tossing them out to troops along the road once they reach the Golan. Before that, the car generally stops at a Golan settlement to pick up Hahad assistance to help with the distribution of tefillin.

Chervin estimates that he has spent more than IL50,000 of his own money so far and has begun to solicit funds from friends. He plans to extend his line of goods to include items like sweaters and scarves. For all his largesse, however, Chervin still encounters unmet needs. As he took leave of a group of men last week, he asked what else they needed. The answer came back loud and clear: "Bring us girls."

Golan yeshiva loot recovered from abandoned Syrian vehicle

The religious books and artifacts which the Syrians removed from the yeshiva at Ramat Maghshim on the Golan Heights during the war have been recovered and returned to the yeshiva. This was announced on Wednesday by the settlement's manager to ministers Haim Gvati and Yisrael Galili, who were on a tour of Golan settlements.

The manager said the religious articles had been found intact and undamaged in an abandoned Syrian truck carrier a few weeks ago. They were brought back to the yeshiva, which has been reopened even

though many of its students are still in the army.

The ministers surveyed the various settlements that had been damaged during the war, and were told that repairs to poultry houses, cow stalls and other buildings have already been started. Most of the winter crops have also been sown, they were told.

Representatives of all the settlements urged the ministers to press for additional housing for the many persons who have asked to settle on the Heights since the Yom Kippur War.

Ashdod port working at 70% capacity

ASHDOD. — The port here is now working at about 70 per cent of its normal efficiency, and since the beginning of November has handled 84,700 tons of imports and 53,000 tons of exports.

"Itim" reports that, although many port workers are still in the army, the port has been able to operate 34 loading and off-loading crews, working in two shifts.

The major problem is still not manpower, but transport. The 15 Dutch trucks assigned to the port have eased the problem somewhat, but storage sheds are still packed to overflowing and incoming goods are piling up all over the port.

Some 762,000 crates of citrus, some of it from the Gaza Strip, have been exported through the port so far. Eight of the Dutch trucks are being used exclusively to bring in fruit from packing houses in the area.

THE 20-MAN DELEGATION from Bonn, currently in Israel on a three-week goodwill visit in return for a similar visit made by a Tel Aviv delegation to Germany earlier this year, is spending four days as the guest of Moshe Ramot Natfali, on the Lebanese border.

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DUTY FREE OLIM DEPARTMENT

TEL AVIV. — Two of the country's five smaller medical insurance funds, Kupat Holim Amshavit and Kupat Holim Merkazit, decided this week to amalgamate. The name of the combined fund, which will have some 160,000 members and an annual budget of IL25m., will be Kupat Holim Menahem.

According to "Itim," the two funds will retain their basic characters and standards and the rights of all members and medical staff will not be prejudiced in any way.

The move was made to cut down on unnecessary expenditure and offer more efficient service under the new Compulsory Health Insurance Law.

New plan for scanning keymen releases

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A comprehensive plan for using the nation's labour resources in present emergency conditions is being worked out by the Labour Ministry and will be published next Monday, Labour Minister Yosef Almog told a press conference here yesterday.

The plan will deal specifically with shifting redundant workers (e.g. in hotels) to labour-short industries in order to fulfil increased defence orders as well as to speed up vocational training and retraining. The latter must be done to facilitate changes in production inevitable in the new circumstances.

Mr. Almog said the military call-up and the resultant labour shortage will probably continue for some time yet.

He also announced the formation of a joint machinery to deal with the problem of mobilized keymen in business enterprises. Requests for their release will be scanned by eight committees, each consisting of representatives of IDF and the ministry responsible for the industry concerned, with representatives of the respective industry also taking part in some of them.

The eight committees are for the metal and electronics textiles, food and chemicals, light and small industries, building, agriculture, public services, hotels and banking. The existing regional economic coordination committees for release of keymen and will confine themselves to personal and social matters connected with those called-up.

More than one-third of the requests for release submitted to date have been met by the IDF, Mr. Almog said. But he warned that release is likely to become more difficult, as those let out included elderly civil defence men. In most cases people occupying key positions in civil life are doing important jobs also in the army, he warned. A system of priorities must be observed, and all requests must be dealt with on a joint basis, he stated.

In reply to questions, he admitted that the new system is not as clean-cut as he would like. Requests for release of the 1,000 keymen promised by Mr. Sapir are still processed separately. Requests submitted by individuals must still be submitted to regional committees. Separate processing has been maintained also for drivers. And the distinction between keymen (the lack of whom may cause unemployment of a group of workers or a shut down of a plant) and skilled personnel (the lack of whom may cause a drop in output) is likely to be blurred.

The joint committees will deal with business keymen but not with the release of technicians, skilled workers or foremen.

ILP wants elections postponed 2 months

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Independent Liberal Party yesterday resolved to seek the postponement of the Knesset elections for two months, until the end of February 1974.

The ILP executive held that by then the conduct of the war will have produced its worst and the electorate will by then be capable of expressing its views.

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Farmers face water cuts despite rain

Israeli farmers face further cuts in their water allocations next summer, even if this winter's rains are plentiful. Water Commissioner Menahem Kantor said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the Agricultural Centre in Tel Aviv, Mr. Kantor said the water table throughout the country — as well as the level of Lake Kinneret — was at a critically low level. "A situation that has taken several years to create cannot be undone in one good rainy season," he said.

The country's overall water consumption comes to 1,500m. cubic metres a year, of which agriculture uses some 1,000m. c.m. Mr. Kantor said that starting next April farmers would get some 100 million c.m. less a year. But he added that if this winter proves to be exceptionally rainy there might be a less drastic cut.

It is understood that the Agriculture Ministry lacks funds to continue development of the country's water infra-structure, including development programmes such as sewage recovery and desalination. It should be recalled that the Government announced last week it is cutting down on the development budget, which is bound to be reflected in water-resources development efforts.

Taxi fares to go up on Sunday

Taxi fares are going up on Sunday, by 20 per cent in the Tel Aviv area and 15 per cent in the rest of the country, the Transport Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Following are shertut fares (per passenger) on some of the main routes:

From Jerusalem to: Tel Aviv — IL5.90 (IL7.40 from midnight to 5 a.m.); Haifa — IL1.50 (IL1.40); Beerzheba — IL5 (IL10); Ramle — IL4.80 (IL6); Ashkelon — IL6.10 (IL7.60).

From Tel Aviv to: Ramle — IL1.50 (IL1.80); Haifa — IL6.50 (IL8.10); Netanya — IL2.40 (IL3); Herzliya — IL1.40 (IL1.75); Rishon LeZion — IL1.25 (IL1.60); Ashdod — IL3.00 (IL3.75); Rehovot — IL1.60 (IL2); Lod — IL1.70 (IL2.10); Tiberias — IL11.10 (IL13.90).

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Israel Discount Bank Ltd., Account No. 3829/6, Agricultural Market Branch, 88 Hahashmonaim St. Tel Aviv or at any Israel Discount Bank.

Bank Leumi-Account No. 39600/58, 91 Hahashmonaim St. branch, Tel Aviv or at any Bank Leumi branch.

The bank's certificate of deposit, together with details of the depositor, should be transmitted to Mifalei Yetsu Veyevu B.M., 107 Hahashmonaim St. Tel Aviv or to any "Gala" agent. Orders received up to 25.11.73 will be filled according to the old customs regulations. *You can still buy the Gala Washing Machine for foreign currency at the price of IL19-IL20.



Kissinger remark adds to trouble

Rift between U.S. and Europe widens

By K.C. THALKE
LONDON (UPI). — Allied diplomats said yesterday the rift in the Western alliance is deepening and warned that U.S.-European relations are heading for a confidence crisis.

The allies' troubles were heightened by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's blunt remarks at his news conference on Wednesday about the lack of European backing in the recent Middle East emergency.

European leaders have been stung by earlier criticism from Washington of their governments' foot-dragging during the Middle East crisis. They in turn chided the U.S. Administration for its alleged lack of consultation and for superpower "ganging up."

The friction with Washington has boosted European efforts to forge a united European front, aimed at an independent European voice in future dealings with the U.S. and the USSR and the Arab world.

European diplomats are reportedly drafting a document trying to define what is termed "the new European identity." It is to form the basis for anticipated negotiations with President Nixon in the new year on the future of the badly frayed transatlantic relationship.

Allied diplomats said American criticism of their alleged non-cooperation with the U.S. in the recent emergency has been unwarranted. Their argument is that they were not consulted and, in some cases, not even informed in advance of such vital moves as the controversial U.S. military alert that could have triggered a nuclear holocaust, they said.

But chiefly, Europe — notably Britain and France — feels ignored and excluded from major international policy moves, and they are particularly resentful of being kept

out of the Middle East peace efforts by what they see as a U.S. "alignment" with the USSR.

Kissinger's charges that European allies were "prepared to break ranks with the U.S." on a matter of grave consequence and his warning that the consequences might be equally grave for the Europeans, has struck a sensitive nerve in the alliance.

European diplomats have left little doubt of their uneasiness over the go-it-alone "detente" of the U.S. with the Kremlin, as well as their current Middle East strategy and possible force reductions in Europe.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert called on Wednesday for a more specifically European defense policy at the Copenhagen talks between East and West. He asked for "a European alternative" to a world detente, resting on cooperation between the two superpowers. France has been particularly active lately in trying to forge a European front — preferably under French leadership — as a counterforce to the big powers.

Britain has lately been going along with this policy — more willingly than in the past — though Prime Minister Edward Heath was said to be counselling a more cautious approach, and to be urging the continuation of a firm alignment with the U.S. But West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt, while backing the push for a European voice, is known to be worried more deeply over the possible loosening of Europe's ties with America, or vice versa, and its impact on European security.

A summit of European leaders in Copenhagen next month was expected to take crucial decisions that may have a deep impact on the transatlantic relationship in the coming decade.

OMAN ALLEGES AGGRESSION

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Oman has appealed to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to use his offices to stop Southern Yemen from its "aggressive designs and activities" at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula. In a letter to Waldheim, Oman said "The Government of South Yemen continues in its aggressive designs and activities against Oman and continues to threaten the peace and security of the entire area."

It said "units of the South Yemen regular army have been penetrating Omani territory to perpetrate sabotage activities in the company of insurgents."

U.S. Congressmen arrive in Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters). — A group of 22 U.S. Congressmen — the largest number to visit Egypt since diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington were broken in 1967 — conferred here yesterday with President Sadat.

The congressmen, all members of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, arrived yesterday from Israel, via Cyprus, for a three-day fact-finding mission.

The group is headed by Representative Samuel Stratton (Democrat, New York).



Jacqueline Onassis, widow of late President John F. Kennedy, leaves her New York apartment Wednesday, to spend the 10th anniversary of the death of her former husband with her family at their country home. (AP radio photo)

WHAT FAISAL TOLD KISSINGER

'Withdrawal should take only three weeks'

CAIRO (Reuters). — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia said in an interview with the Cairo daily "Al Gomhouria" published yesterday that his country would continue to use oil in the Arab struggle until there had been an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, the granting of the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people and affirmation of the Arabism of Jerusalem.

The newspaper said that during his meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, when he visited Saudi Arabia earlier this month, King Faisal stressed that "the means at the disposal of Saudi Arabia — petroleum and otherwise — will be placed fully at the disposal of the battle so long as the occupation of Arab territories and

denial of Palestinian rights continue."

Mr. Mamdouh Rissad, managing editor of "Al Gomhouria," who interviewed the king in Riyadh, said Dr. Kissinger had told Faisal: "The process of withdrawal from occupied territories, and other points raised, demand for their handling a period which is not short."

The king had commented: "Provided there are sincere intentions, you are capable of forcing Israel to withdraw immediately. The period of withdrawal could take no more than three weeks."

Dr. Kissinger had replied, according to the report: "Surely this requires months."

The king insisted: "No, it can be brought about within a few weeks."

'RETURN MONEY ARABS PAID FOR ARMS'

China calls Soviet Union 'a merchant of death'

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — China called on the U.S.S.R. on Wednesday to "waive all payment and return to the Soviet Union the money made through the sale of weapons at a high price" to the Arab countries.

Ambassador Chuang Yen accused Moscow of "seizing upon the Arabs' difficulties to make extortion." He branded the U.S.S.R. "a merchant of death."

The attack came in a General Assembly debate on a Soviet proposal that big powers cut their military budgets by 10 per cent and channel part of the savings to the developing countries.

Chuang assailed the Soviet plan as "nothing but trash picked up from its own garbage heap of disarmament."

"If you are willing to correct your past record to prove that you have the desire to repent and start anew, then you should declare that in providing aid to other countries, you will not attach any conditions that seek gains at the expense of others or ask for political, economic and military privileges," he said.

The Peking envoy claimed that the Soviet Union in recent years

has been "frenziedly engaged in an arms race on an unprecedented scale and at an unparalleled tempo." Chuang said the Soviet Union is not only developing "new types of conventional weapons, and drastically expanding its nuclear arsenal, but is also making desperate efforts to develop its ocean-going naval force."

"The vendor who shouts loudest and calls God to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale," Chuang said, quoting Lenin. He then asked: "Is this not a best description of the Soviet intention in peddling its disarmament proposals nowadays?"

He further charged that the Soviet proposal is "a sham" because it does not take into account "the existing great disparities" in military budgets between the two superpowers and the other major powers, namely Britain, France and China. He said no uniform military budget cuts are possible under current circumstances, in which the three countries "feel inadequate in their defence capabilities" while the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the U.S. — are "over-

300 at Dallas memorial for Kennedy

DALLAS. — Only about 300 people attended a memorial ceremony in Dallas on Wednesday night for President Kennedy, who was assassinated in the city 10 years ago yesterday. The ceremony was put forward to Wednesday night to avoid clashing with the usually festive national holiday of Thanksgiving.

The service was a simple one. The celebrants stood in a circle for 30 minutes of prayer and music, gusts of wind making the candles they were holding flicker in the darkness.

It was held near the site of the assassination in Dealey Plaza, which was fringed by beer joints and honky-tonks 10 years ago, but is now adjoined by a huge marble slab and shrine — the Kennedy Memorial.

At the Arlington national cemetery, near Washington, members of the Kennedy family paid an early morning visit yesterday to the graves of John Kennedy and his brother Senator Robert Kennedy who was assassinated five years ago.

The only surviving brother, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, his sister Patricia Kennedy Lawford, his wife, Joan, Robert's widow Ethel, and eight children from their families arrived at the gravesite about 30 minutes before the ceremony opened to the general public.

Senator Kennedy, coatless and shivering as a blanket of fog and mist rolled across the countryside, stood somewhat behind as the others knelt in silent prayer — first at President Kennedy's grave, then at Robert's, which is nearby. (Reuters, AP)

'JOIN ISRAELI ARMY' CALL IN EUROPE

PARIS (UPI). — The European Action Committee for Israel yesterday called on Jewish servicemen in Western Europe to leave the ranks of their armed forces and enrol in the Israeli Army.

The committee also urged Jews throughout Western Europe to provide financial help to Israel by sending donations to the nearest Israeli embassy.

FRESH PROBLEM FOR NIXON

Another Watergate tape missing

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — President Nixon has been caused further embarrassment over the White House Watergate tapes with the disclosure that yet another crucial tape is incomplete.

The disclosure came on Wednesday, just 24 hours after the President had told worried Republican governors he believed he had had the last of the embarrassing shocks that have undermined his presidency and brought demands for his resignation.

The incomplete tape was of a conversation Mr. Nixon had with his chief of staff, Mr. H.R. (Bob) Haldeman, three days after discovery last year of the break-in and bugging of Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate office building.

White House lawyers told Watergate Judge John Sirica on Wednesday that an 18-minute segment of the tape was inexplicably blank. The tape was among nine Mr. Nixon had been ordered by Judge Sirica to hand over to a grand jury investigating allegations of high level cover-up within the Nixon Administration of the Watergate scandal.

After first refusing to hand the tapes, Mr. Nixon agreed to do so — but then the White House said two tapes did not exist. Later the White House admitted it had been unable to find another taped memorandum in which Mr. Nixon had made about a version he had dealing with the Watergate affair.

When Judge Sirica was told another of the nine subject tapes was incomplete, he gave the President the go-ahead to produce the tapes to the court's custody out further delay "in the interest of seeing to it that nothing happens." Judge Sirica gave President until Monday to make whether he would comply fully.

Jameson, a former corporate executive with Rockwell International, founded J.W. Industries about 10 months ago with Los Angeles businessman Leopold Wyler. The firm imports and exports many commodities, with emphasis on trade with Latin America and the Far East. Jameson declined to disclose his salary, but added: "I don't know if it is a substantial amount, but more of a consultant's fee retainer."

"We thought this would be a good opportunity," Jameson said. "I've respected him and known him for a long time. His ability to communicate with people — that's what can use him."

(AP)

Chile scores in empty net, claims world cup berth

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP). — Chile's national soccer team on Wednesday claimed a berth in next year's World Cup tournament when the Soviet Union failed to arrive and thus disqualified itself.

The Chilean team took the field at the national stadium, where the game was due to start, with the opposition's half vacant. Then, as the forwards advanced, the captain kicked the ball into the unguarded net.

Chile and the Soviet Union played to a 0-0 tie in the first game of their elimination series on September 26 in Moscow, two weeks after a violent military coup that ousted Marxist President Salvador Allende. The Soviet Union refused to play the final game, saying their team would not play "in a stadium drenched with patriots' blood."

Political sources described the move as a serious blow to the Republican Army and the other Protestant extremist groups.

The IRA said the formation of government would have no effect on its campaign of violence. Protestants also threatened to continue their campaign of terror.

In London, Northern Ireland's secretary William Whitelaw told the House of Commons that the Northern Ireland Premier, Sir Faulkner, — as predicted — would be chief executive of an 11-man executive committee, which would include Sir Faulkner's Unionist Party, the Roman Catholic Party, and one from the middle-class Alliance Party.

RAWALPINDI (AP). — The Pakistan Government introduced legislation yesterday enabling it to anyone encouraging secessionist activities, and to close down any association "prejudicial" to "territorial integrity."

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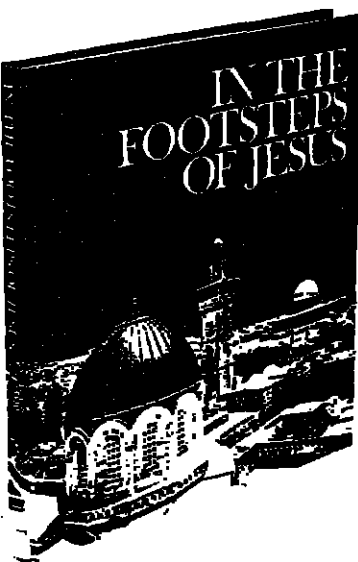
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U.S. WON'T BE PUSHED: KISSINGER

Secretary of State says Arabs would be wise to give talks a chance

'Principle aim in M.E. is to try to move parties to reconciliation'

'It is obvious that the conditions that led to the war must be changed'

WASHINGTON. — Following is the transcript of the news conference on November 22 by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington.

Secretary Kissinger: Ladies and gentlemen, I will just make a very few brief observations about where we stand in the Middle East, where we expect to go, then say a word about our attitude towards the various oil pressures.

First, with respect to the situation in the Middle East. As I have pointed out before, our objective was to solidify the cease-fire so that we could move forward, together with the other interested parties, towards peace negotiations.

Now, in the complex situation that exists on the Egyptian-Israeli front, sufficient progress has been made on the cease-fire, in the cease-fire negotiations, so that we can look forward with some confidence to the beginning of peace negotiations.

Our effort will be to create the appropriate auspices called for in Security Council Resolution 338 and under the auspices of the U.N., to begin a negotiating process — hopefully during the month of December — that we believe and that we expect and hope will lead towards the just and lasting peace that all parties have pledged themselves to attempt to negotiate.

The U.S. has committed itself, in Security Council Resolution 338, to support the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in all of its parts.

We will make a major effort to narrow the differences between the parties, to help the parties move towards the peace that all the peoples in this area need, and that the peace of the world requires.

Now, this will be our policy in the Middle East.

U.S. interests

We stated this policy to the Arab foreign ministers at the U.N. prior to the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war. And I lay stress on this because the U.S. policy is determined, not by the pressures that this or that nation may attempt to generate, but by the American conception of the national interest and of the interest of general peace.

Now, the United States has full understanding for actions that may have been taken when the war was going on, by which the parties and their friends attempted to demonstrate how seriously they took the situation.

But as the United States has committed itself to a peaceful process, as the United States has pledged that it would make major efforts to bring about the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, those countries who are engaging in economic pressures against the United States should consider whether it is appropriate to engage in such steps while peace negotiations are being prepared, and even more, while negotiations are being conducted.

I would like to state for the United States Government that our course will not be influenced by such pressures, that we have stated our policy, that we have expressed our commitments, and that we will adhere to those and will not be pushed beyond this point by any pressures.

Now this is all I will say on the Middle East. But of course, I will be delighted to answer your questions.

Soviet co-operation

There is one matter that I wanted to raise with you ladies and gentlemen, growing out of my last press conference, in which I promised, within a week, to supply the material or the evidence on which our decision to go on alert was based. It was a statement that, quite frankly, I regretted having made in terms of the short deadline that I had given myself. The reason is that as we are now moving towards peace negotiations, which we expect to conduct with the co-operation of the Soviet Union, I do not believe any useful purpose would be served if the United States recited confidential communications that had taken place, and tried to recreate an episode of confrontation that hopefully has been transcended.

As time goes on, and as the spirit of cooperation which we are attempting to foster in the Middle East takes hold, as things can be seen in fuller perspective, we still expect to fulfill what I have stated. I am also glad to note that whatever the formal cooperation of the Government, reporters, enterprises and the rest of it, called the Arab blackmail, I don't know whether he used the term 'blackmail'. I shouldn't say that. But anyway, he ruled out retaliatory economic measures. Then last night, Under Secretary Porter in a speech indicated that some of the things that were available on the morning of my last press conference.

So with these two observations, I will turn to your questions.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in your exposition on the situation in the Middle East, you said the United States will not be influenced by the pressure — I assume you are talking economic or otherwise. And I wanted to ask you whether the opposite side of that coin has any validity. In other words, Mr. Vest, your spokesman, early this week ruled out any retaliatory economic measures against what he called Arab blackmail. I don't know whether he used the term 'blackmail'. I shouldn't say that. But anyway, he ruled out retaliatory economic measures. Then last night, Under Secretary Porter in a speech indicated that some of the things that were available on the morning of my last press conference.

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Secretary of State Kissinger at his press conference Wednesday. (AP radiophoto)

the contestants towards a spirit of greater conciliation, and towards a greater understanding that the requirements of world peace simply do not permit the constant warfare that has been characteristic of the past twenty years. We still hope that some of the steps that were taken, when certain assumptions were made about the principal American objectives in that area, will be changed when it becomes apparent that we are attempting to bring about a just peace.

However, it is clear that if pressures continue unreasonably and indefinitely, that then the United States will have to consider what counter-measures it may have to take. We would do this with enormous reluctance and we are still hopeful that matters will not reach this point.

Q. Mr. Secretary, there have been reports that the Soviet Union has introduced tactical nuclear weapons into Egypt. Is that true, and if so how do you view it?

A. We have no confirmed evidence that the Soviet Union has introduced nuclear weapons into Egypt. And there are public Soviet statements rejecting this allegation.

If the Soviet Union were to introduce nuclear weapons into local conflict, this would be a very grave matter and would be a fundamental shift in traditional practices, and one hard to reconcile with an effort to bring about a responsible solution.

But I repeat — we have no evidence, or at least we have no confirmed evidence that this has been the case.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you have talked about the Arab boycott lasting perhaps unreasonably and indefinitely. Based on your conversations with Arab leaders, what in your estimation will it take to get a lifting, even partial, of the boycott, and how soon might that happen?

A. I don't want to speculate as to the timing that Arab leaders foresee as to easing the boycott. I think the Arab leaders can take two positions. They can either give us a reasonable opportunity, once the negotiating process is under way, to see what we can do to make our contribution to bringing about the just and lasting peace to which we have committed ourselves, and which they affirm is their goal as well. Or they can attempt to deal with us by making a series of specific demands, backed up by economic pressures.

We would not be in a position to be able to accede to that second procedure. And we believe that for the sake of our future relationships, for the sake of making clear that we conduct our policy for the interests of the general peace, that the first course is by far the more advisable for the Arab leaders. And the decision, of course, is up to them.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what measures could the United States take to counter these economic pressures?

A. Well, I don't want to speculate on what we might do under circumstances that we hope will not arise. But you should remember that 85 per cent of our energy is produced in the United States, so that we are not a total prey to outside pressures.

Q. Mr. Secretary, do your remarks about external pressure apply equally to internal pressure and I have in mind those traditional supporters of Israel versus those who believe that we ought to change our policy in order to get the Arab oil flowing again?

A. Our policy will be conducted on the basis of our assessment, our best judgment, of the national interest, and our best judgment of the general interest of world peace, and they would apply to all special pressures.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you seem to concentrate your answer about the alert on the contents of a confidential communication from the Soviet Union. And I have great difficulty with that answer, when you said that you saw no useful purpose that would be served by it. This is a democratic country of two hundred million people who have been put on alert before, and this is the first time they have never been told why. The Russians certainly know what was in their note. And I would like to hear some more about why the American people cannot.

A. Mr. O'Leary, I have given an account of these events to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. And there are in international politics situations in which, as I pointed out in my last press conference, there has to be a modicum of confidence between the public and the responsible officials. At

this point to go through the whole sequence of events would only bring about a reiteration of a situation of confrontation, a score-card of who won or lost, which we do not believe would contribute to the atmosphere of confidence that is necessary.

We have given an account to elected representatives of the American people. We have given some account to the press. And I recognize the seriousness of your question. It is not any lack of confidence in our judgment as to the alert, but a plea for some understanding that there are greater considerations at this moment — when we are trying to calm the situation, when we are in a very delicate situation are trying to bring about a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties — not to rectify, in this time-frame, the elements of a situation of confrontation.

Q. Are you committed not to give — by a promise to the Russians — not to release that note?

A. We have not in the past released any of the private exchanges between the Soviet leaders and the President, and it would therefore be a very serious matter if we suddenly began to do it on a selective basis.

Q. Mr. Secretary, on the same point, sir, you have explained why you cannot or will not go any further on this issue. Can you not, perhaps, clarify some of the existing apparent discrepancies on the record? You said at your press conference that there were certain ambiguities as to what the Soviet intent was. The President said that this was the gravest crisis since the Cuban missile crisis. Could you possibly clarify that fundamental issue for us?

A. When I gave my press conference, I was motivated by the same considerations that I have expressed here. I saw no purpose at that time to stress the aspect of confrontation. In any set of actions, unless the events which you are trying to prevent has in fact happened, there is always a certain element of uncertainty. We believed, on the basis of evidence, of an intelligence nature, coupled with specific communications, that there was a serious danger that we attempted to avoid. The President described his judgment of the seriousness of the event — had it occurred. The difference perhaps in characterization is due to the fact that I spoke before I was aware of the U.N. decision, and I attempted to influence a conciliatory attitude in the decisions that were to be taken.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in the stories to which you referred, or one of them, to which I assume you referred in your opening comment, it stated and attributed to a Cabinet official that in the course of the decisions on the alert, the President empowered you and Mr. Schlesinger to manage the crisis on your own, to conceive and carry out various moves, and the President himself only ratified those moves. Is that a correct characterization of his role?

A. I don't want to go into the details, but I thought I also made clear in my statement that not every official who comments to journalists is in equal possession of the facts.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in one of your answers before, you left open the possibility that the first option available to Arab leaders, which is the preferable one from your point of view, wouldn't occur until after peace negotiations had begun. If we are talking about next month, talking about some movement in those peace negotiations, implicitly you are not holding out any hope for an end to the embargo before the beginning of the year. Is that fair?

A. No, I don't want to set a deadline to decisions that are not of our own making. I would have thought that the most constructive course would be to give the negotiating process a chance now that the point has been made, and to permit the countries concerned to make their efforts. What the appropriate timing for their decision is, I think should be left in the first instance to the leaders who have to make that decision. I didn't want to give a deadline.

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you tell us how you envisage this peace conference? On the Israeli side there is one state — on the Arab side several. Is a veto to be implied? How do you see this developing?

A. Well, of course the conference, to be effective, would have to be decided to a considerable extent to the decision of the participants. For example, there are many ways it could be conducted. It could operate through plenary sessions that then break up into a series of bilateral negotiations. It could address some issues of common concern in plenary sessions, and then some issues of bilateral concern in separate meetings. I think the procedural possibilities are fairly wide and should be explored in the first instance by the parties concerned. Obviously no agreement can be made, and certainly no agreement can last, unless it has the willing participation and agreement of all of the parties at the conference.

Q. Mr. Secretary, Prime Minister Meir, addressing some Israeli troops today in the Sinai, said that the U.S. will put pressure on Israel to make some concessions. Could you now elaborate on what concessions you would expect Israel to make?

A. What the U.S. will do will depend on the process of negotiations. It is obvious that the conditions that preceded the war that started on October 6 will have to be changed. And it is obvious, and it has always been understood, that a peace settlement will not ratify the cease-fire lines as they existed on October 6. Therefore, a peace settlement will have to have a number of elements. It will have to have an element of withdrawals. It will have to have an element of

security arrangements between the parties concerned. And it may have to have an element of outside guarantees. In addition, there are such issues as the Palestinians and the future of Jerusalem. It will undoubtedly have to be discussed in some form or another at a peace conference.

We hope that Israel, as well as the Arab countries, will recognize that one of the clear consequences of recent events is that a purely military solution to the problems of the Middle East is impossible, and that all countries therefore have the problem of the right balance between their security needs and the needs of legitimacy, acceptance or whatever you want to call it.

We do not consider it axiomatic that this can only be achieved by pressure on Israel by the U.S. to make concessions. We expect to have full consultations with Israel, as we expect to have discussions with the Arab participants, and the positions we will take as the negotiations develop depend on the positions the various parties take during the course of the negotiations, and cannot be assumed ahead of time.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what role do you foresee for the Palestinians at the Peace Conference?

A. This is a very difficult question that affects Israel, the other Arab states, and Jordan in particular. And it is a question which sometimes in the course of the negotiations will require explicit discussion. Whether it is necessary to address it in the very first phases of the negotiations, when probably the military issues will loom largest, remains to be seen, and I would doubt it. But the Palestinian issue is of course one of the key questions that will come up.

Q. Dr. Kissinger, in your discussions yesterday with the representatives of American oil companies, were you at all encouraged that these oil companies would take the effort, the American effort to produce a peace settlement in the Middle East, into consideration, particularly with emphasis on Japan, on the supply of oil to American troops stationed in Korea and Japan, and will they provide some of the scarce reserves that they have to help the Japanese particularly?

A. The problem of the world-wide energy crisis has been a very profound challenge to all of the oil-consuming countries. At a minimum, we have an obligation to study seriously what we can do to alleviate difficulties that have been caused either by policies which we consider responsible during the war, which would be the case with the Netherlands, or which are produced by the stationing of American troops, which would be the case in Japan.

We are now looking at this problem very seriously and hope to formulate some position by the early part of the middle part of next week.

The meeting with the oil executives was not primarily concerned with these more or less technical issues. It was rather concerned with the fact that there are representatives of American companies that are operating in many of these countries, and that need to understand what the basic direction of our policy is so that in their own economic activities they are at least aware of how we conceive the national interest.

Q. Dr. Kissinger, President Nixon has been saying that the personal relationship between himself and the leaders of the Soviet Union played some kind of role in connection with this alert. But the facts, as far as we know them, which by your new policy is virtually zero, suggest that the communication was so bad that you had to call a military alert to get your message across.

A. I didn't understand the question.

Q. What I am trying to ask is exactly what role President Nixon's personal relationship with Mr. Brezhnev played in the recent alert.

A. The relationship between the Soviet Union and the U.S. is an inherently ambiguous one. We have never said that détente indicates that we have parallel objectives, or that it indicates that we have compatible domestic structures. Our view has been that the détente is made necessary because as the two great nuclear superpowers, we have a special responsibility to spare mankind the dangers of a nuclear holocaust. And if one looks at history and sees how often it has happened that wars have been produced by the rivalries of client states without a full consideration of the world-wide issues, how easily misunderstandings could produce confrontations that could have catastrophic consequences, the overriding need of finding a solution to the problem of world-wide general nuclear war becomes overwhelming.

As I pointed out in my last press

conference, this is the central problem of our period, and it is a problem that will have to be solved either by this group of officials or by their successors. But it cannot be avoided.

Now, in this situation, in this relationship, one will always have an element, both of confidence and of competition, coexisting in a somewhat ambivalent manner. The relationship that has developed between the Soviet Union and the U.S. since 1971 has been one of considerable restraint, and there have been very frequent, very confidential exchanges between General Secretary Brezhnev and the President. At the same time it is perfectly conceivable, and indeed it has happened during the Middle East crisis, that longstanding commitments or ideological pressures produce actions that bring these two sides into confrontation. At that point it is important that enough confidence exists so that the confrontation is mitigated, and therefore, one has to judge not only the fact that a confrontation occurred, really in the aftermath of a settlement, as a result of actions which could not be fully controlled by either of the two sides because it happened the immediate cause was the violation of the cease-fire.

But one also has to consider how rapidly the confrontation was ended and how quickly the two sides have attempted to move back and are now moving back to a policy of co-operation in settling the Middle East conflict.

I would therefore say that the relationship that had developed between the two governments and between the two leaders played a role in settling the crisis, even though it had not yet been firm enough to prevent the crisis.

Q. That it played the role is one thing. But what kind of a role was that in this particular instance?

A. I have tried to give my best —

Q. It had to be some kind of a role.

A. It played in my judgment a significant role, the degree of which one will have to assess over a period of time.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you have referred several times to peace negotiations within the next several weeks. Yet Prime Minister Meir has said this is impossible until after the Israeli election December 31. Do you have assurances from the parties concerned of a peace and a date, and which parties will

participate, and may we know them?

A. We have no absolutely firm assurances, but we have some rather substantial understanding with all of the parties of the time frame which I indicated. The participants remain fully to be determined, but we are close to an agreement on that as well. And we will also agree, then, on the site.

We hope that this process should be completed during the next week, and we will then announce it as soon as all the parties have agreed to it.

Q. Dr. Kissinger, you said that the U.S. had —

Q. Dr. Kissinger, do you —

A. I am trying to understand this process where I look at one person and another speaks. But ladies first. Go ahead Marilyn.

Q. You said the U.S. produces 85 per cent of its energy, and it has been noted that other countries are not that fortunate. Is the U.S., among the things it is considering, thinking of sharing some of its energy sources with Japan, and the Netherlands, and other countries less fortunate in a time of embargo?

A. Well, our first problem is to understand exactly what needs to be done to get our own energy crisis under control, and I am told that energetic steps in that direction are being taken.

The degree to which we can share our energy sources with other countries is a very complex matter, and of course, the more broadly the sharing is conceived, the more difficult it becomes. But with respect to specific needs, such as in the case of the Netherlands, and the particular issue that Mr. Wallach mentioned in the case of Japan, require our careful study, and we are trying very hard to look into it.

The second issue that is raised by your question is the attitude that the more vulnerable countries should take in this crisis with all understanding for their vulnerability, and they have to consider whether, by taking isolated actions, they will contribute more to the peace settlement on which, after all, the ultimate solution of this problem depends, or whether their better course would not be to try to work as closely with us in the responsible efforts that we are trying to undertake.

G. Mr. Secretary, during your confirmation hearings, you said that

(Continued on page 6)

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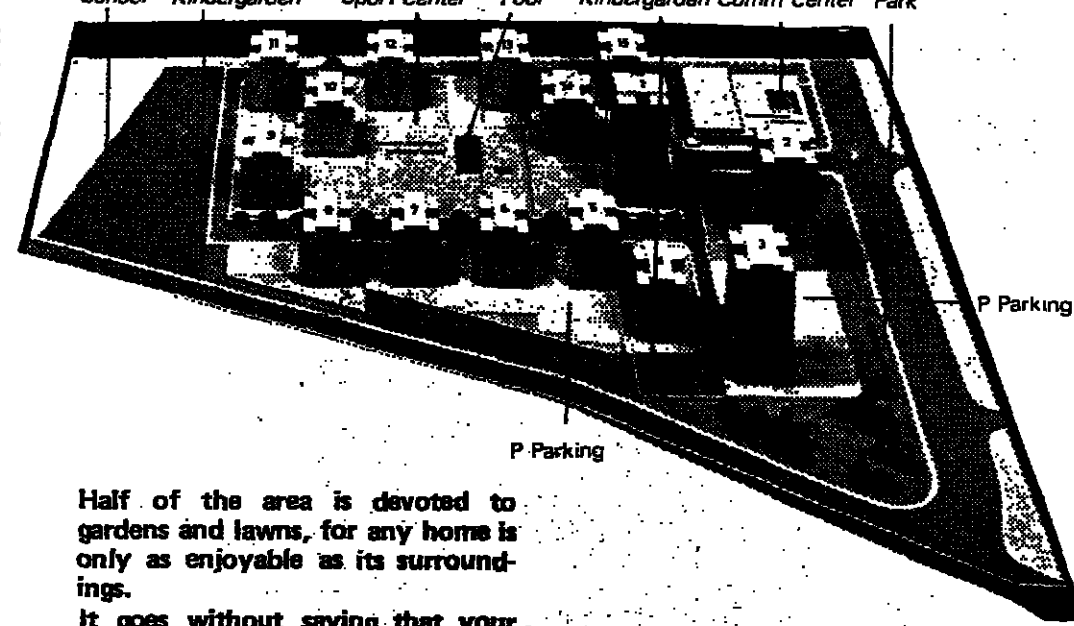
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Kissinger on the M.E.

(Continued from page 5)

the U.N. could not, or would not, be able to play a useful political role because of the veto that the superpowers or the major powers have in the Security Council. In the event, during this Middle East crisis, it looks as if the U.N. was able to play a useful role. First, have you changed your opinion, and second, what does this forecast for the U.S. use of the U.N. in the future?

A. I must say that the U.N. played a more effective role in this crisis than could have been deduced from my theoretical statements as a professor, or from my statements during my confirmation hearings.

It proved to be an extremely effective wounding board, the most rapid means of communication among the parties, and when the chief participants had decided on a settlement, the most effective way by which the settlement could be achieved.

Finally, it performed the absolutely essential role of providing the buffer that prevented the confrontation that could have occurred without it.

So, we believe that the U.N. played a very useful role, and we will take very serious account of that in the solution of other problems.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in view of the evident and considerable advantage to Russia inherent in the reopening of the Suez Canal, granting their large Mediterranean fleet access to the Indian Ocean, to the Persian Gulf, and so on, can you tell us why, as I think is the case, the U.S. so strongly favours the reopening of the Suez?

A. The U.S. has not favoured the reopening of the Suez Canal in the abstract. The U.S. has favoured the evolution of the Middle East policy of such a nature that some reasonable prospect towards a final settlement was opened up to the chief participants.

If anything has become clear in recent years, it is that the situation as it existed prior to October 6, was simply unacceptable to enough of the Arab countries and to the Middle East, so that it would constantly produce the danger of renewed warfare, and of a kind of warfare that as the war has made clear is not in the long-term interest of Israel, either.

Therefore, the opening of the Suez Canal ought to be seen, not in the context of the strategic movements of the Soviet fleet, but in the con-

text of world peace in general.

Now, with respect to the greater ease of movement of the Soviet fleet from the Mediterranean into the Indian Ocean, there is a great danger of looking at the developments in this area in terms of a strategy that is more appropriate to the previous century than now.

Soviet influence in the Indian Ocean will not depend primarily on the number of ships it can deploy into the Indian Ocean. And I am confident that to the degree that power becomes the principal factor in the Indian Ocean, that we will be able to generate a fleet of sufficient size in that area so that we could counter-balance anything that the Soviet Union might put into the Indian Ocean, as the recent visit of the Hancock in that area has demonstrated.

Q. Are you favouring a permanent U.S.-Indian Ocean fleet or inferring that?

A. I am saying that the future of the Middle East should not be deduced from the steaming time of the Soviet fleet from the Black Sea into the Indian Ocean, and whether adding 10 days to it, or cutting 10 days off it, will not be the determining factor.

Therefore, the U.S. attitude towards the opening of the Suez Canal, and to the military disengagement of forces in that area, will be determined primarily, first by the contribution this would make towards the general peace in the area, and secondly, by the possibilities it gives to reduce the influence of outside powers in general, by focusing attention on Middle East concerns. That is the principal issue, and this is the best way to reduce Soviet influence, and, for that matter, any outside influence in that area.

Q. Mr. Secretary, a three-part question. In your opening statement, you referred to peace talks under U.N. auspices. I think at your last press conference, you talked about Soviet-American auspices. Is this a slight change? And secondly, after your appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, you said you had no plan but certain principles that you would like to see in an agreement.

Chairman Fulbright, in his talk with newsmen yesterday, went through certain principles, including which he said he favoured the Rogers plan of Israeli pullbacks to the old boundaries with insubstantial changes. I wondered how you felt on that question.

A. With respect to the procedural issue, we still believe that the appropriate auspices foreseen in Security Council Resolution 338 could best be provided by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. We believe, however, also, that these auspices should be generally blessed by the U.N., and we would have no objection — in fact, we would welcome — some participation by the Secretary-General of the U.N. to symbolize this U.N. role.

With respect to the specifics of an American position, our attitude — I have stated the general principles with respect to Security Council Resolution 242, and some of the elements that we believe are likely to be contained in such a negotiation.

We do not believe it is effective for the U.S. to put forward a proposal in all its details which then will tempt both parties, or will tempt both parties, to start shooting at the American proposal, rather than to concentrate on what it is that they should accomplish.

We believe that the process that was followed in bringing about the six point agreement solidifying the cease-fire may be more effective, in which the parties assume responsibility for their own positions. And once they put their positions on the table, then the U.S. can attempt to bring about a closing of the gap

and perhaps inject its own ideas where those appear to be useful.

Q. Nato proved to be a rather fragile vessel at the height of our strife, Mr. Secretary, and some hard words were exchanged openly and privately. Would you give us your estimate of the damage that has been done to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and what can be done to shore it up, if anything?

A. Well, let me say, first of all, that the relationships in the Atlantic area remain the absolutely core element of American foreign policy. We remain convinced as we have been convinced on a bipartisan basis in the entire post-war period — that if the free nations of the North Atlantic cannot regulate their relationships with each other, it is hard to see how they can cope with the problems on a global basis that they confront.

On the other hand, it is necessary to realize that serious difficulties arise in recent weeks. These difficulties were not accidental, but have reflected strains that have been apparent for a good part of this year.

Now, I have read a great deal of speculation which ascribes this to inadequate consultation by the U.S. And, of course, senior officials have a tendency towards a conviction in their fallibility, and they rarely admit that mistakes might have been made. But I don't even want to argue that point. Any process of consultation can be improved. The key question one has to ask one's self however, is — and that one has to answer — is this: It is a root fact of the situation that the countries that were most consulted proved among the most difficult in their cooperation; and those countries that were most cooperative were least consulted. So that there is at least no automatic relationship between consultation and agreement.

Secondly, if we deal with the question in its deepest aspect, are the objections that were raised due to inadequate information or to a different perception of their role? And one cannot avoid the perhaps melancholy conclusion that some of our European allies saw their interests so different from those of the U.S. that they were prepared to break ranks with the U.S. on a matter of very grave international consequence and that we happen to believe was of very profound consequence to them as well.

Now, I don't want to debate the merits of this issue. And in answering your question about what damage has been done to the Atlantic Alliance, I would say the recent weeks made evident the need which the U.S. tried to underline by its initiative for these declarations of defining just what it is that the nations of the North Atlantic can do together, and what they should do separately; of defining what forms of consultation are appropriate; how the nations of the North Atlantic can cooperate. This is what we put before the Europeans in April. This is what we hope to achieve. And this is why the need for it should have been made evident to both sides of the Atlantic in recent weeks. And if that is the conclusion that is drawn on both sides of the Atlantic, as it is on this side of the Atlantic, then I think it will have been a good thing, and it can lead to a new period of progress.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what do you expect to accomplish on that issue?

A. Well, we are having a Nato ministerial meeting on December 10th and 11th, and this gives an opportunity for the Foreign Ministers of all Nato nations to discuss the state of the alliance. We expect to do this candidly, and in a constructive attitude, and with the determination to put new vitality into Atlantic relationships.

Q. Mr. Secretary, would you tell us what led you to pledge the documents on the U.S.-Soviet situation? Particularly, was it the American domestic turbulence at that time that encouraged you, particularly with that short deadline which you gave?

A. It is a mistake to assume that everything that is said in a press conference is fully considered. (Laughter)

Q. Mr. Secretary, does it remain the intention of the U.S. government to ask the Congress for the full 2.2 billion dollars in aid to Israel, and has the U.S. committed itself to delivering that full total in aid to Israel?

A. We maintain our request, and we will judge what will be done with it on the basis of the needs as they will be jointly assessed between Israel and the U.S.

Libyan oil in exchange for Yugoslav ships

BELGRADE (UPI). — Libya has agreed to supply Yugoslavia with two million tons of crude oil annually in exchange for the building of six oil tankers and cooperation in the industrial field, the national news agency Tanjug said yesterday. Tanjug said the agreement has been concluded in talks between President Tito and Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, who is on a five-day official visit.

No mention was made of a reported agreement that Yugoslavia will supply Libya with several million dollars' worth of small arms in exchange for oil. Gaddafi has so far made three visits to arms factories or to exhibition of military equipment.

'Israel spy' held in Lebanon

BEIRUT (UPI). — A Jordanian-born Arab was recently arrested by Lebanese police on charges of spying for Israel, police sources said yesterday. They alleged that the man, identified as Issam Najaf, Kassem, 37, was carrying an Israeli passport and another "faked travel document" at the time of his arrest at Beirut Airport.

PoW COUNTS THE DAYS A HUMAN BEING CLINGING TO HIS PLACE IN TIME

By MOSHE KOHN

THIS is part of the tale of a returned Israeli prisoner-of-war, a young Jerusalemite. It concerns the Jewish calendar — not, heaven forbid as a religious matter, for the boy swears by all that is holy that he is not religious and doesn't even know much about religion except the little he remembers from his grandparents' homes, from things he was told at school, or what he heard on the radio in religious programmes.

Be that as it may, Yom Kippur had hardly come and gone when he found himself a prisoner-of-war in Egypt. When he recovered from the initial shock, he found himself a product of the little bits of dehumanization even the honour-recovered Egyptians saw necessary to perpetrate on the Israeli: head and face shaved down to skull; stripped of eyeglasses, wristwatch, and all other personal effects, as well as of his own clothing — none of this ever to be returned; incarcerated in a four-square-metre, isolation cell.

But he remembered a few things about his human individuality. One of the things he remembered was that Jews like his grandparents have a way of counting the days. At the end of the daily morning prayer, a different Psalm is recited, led off by the formula: "This is the X day towards the Sabbath, on which the Levites used to recite in the Temple..." He was familiar with this also because he had occasionally been awake to hear the opening broadcasts on Israel Radio which begin with this reading of the "Psalm of the day." And so he was able, through this bit of Jewishness that he remembered, to keep track of time till he returned home last Saturday, to hold onto his human individuality as an Israeli Jew in Egyptian captivity.

Further, he remembered something about the way his grandparents would mark the Sabbath. On Friday he would save as much as possible of his P.O.W. ration, evening, and then, in his cell, would set himself a table. He would recite what he knew of the special prayers for the servant Jews recite, and sing nine-word refrains that he remembered of one of the more popular bath-table songs.

This an Israeli Jew, violently from his place in space — his human individuality — his "ly Visage," as it is referred to in the classic Jewish sources, clinging to his place in time.

But this boy's story also has a purely religious aspect. It seems the Egyptians, now having — body agrees — regained their honour and pride, decided to let these a little further by way of home, precisely on Saturday, a contingent of observant soldiers would thus, as the Egyptians assumed that my young acquaintance, too, was Orthodox. And Saturday's P.O.W. returnees told a relatively large number of whom the Egyptians gleefully thought they were condemning eternal damnation by "forcing" to "violate" the Sabbath.

A final note — this time a purely religious one — about the matter: an older acquaintance, doing reserve duty in the army through most of the war and period immediately after the war. Now, if we civilians lost a day of time for a while in the Yom Kippur period, one can imagine what it was like for soldiers. My acquaintance told a propos of nothing in particular, "It seems that only the religious soldiers always really knew what day of the week it was."

ROW OVER SALE OF 'JEW DOLLS' IN FRANCE

By JACK MAURICE

PARIS. — The Burgundy area executive of the International League Against Anti-Semitism (ILAA) has resigned in protest against its national committee's decision to stop legal action against a supermarket which sold dolls caricaturing Jews.

The German-made dolls, marked as "Jews," were displayed at the Carrefour supermarket in Quersigny, near Dijon, last year on a counter next to "devils," "witches," and "monkeys."

Maitre Philippe Covillard, president of the ILAA, complained the local legal authorities, and the Dijon police opened a criminal investigation.

But just before the case was due to be tried on November 15, the ILAA's national headquarters withdrew its action.

Announcing the resignation of the Burgundy executive, Maitre Covillard said: "We should have studied our guns. An affair as serious as this, whoever is responsible, should go to trial."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE / Rehabilitation Dept.

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Under the auspices of the Israel Bar Association, a service providing advice and the handling of the legal affairs (inheritance, administration of wills, debts, etc.) of the dead and missing is being provided free by lawyers who are volunteering their services.

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13.	44.5—0	Geha road from Bahama junction to Ashdod junction
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DANIEL AVIDAN
Controller of Road Transport

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at
Hamashbir Lazarchan

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The first mission of the Appel Unifié Juif de France — United Jewish Appeal of France since the "Yom Kippur War" arrived at Lod Airport Wednesday evening, November 23. Leaders of the mission, who have come to express solidarity with Israel and study its needs are: left to right — Mr. M. Topik, Chairman of the AUJF, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Honorary Chairman of the AUJF, Mr. P. Wals, Chairman of the 1974 campaign of the AUJF and Mr. A. Zennour, Director-General of the AUJF. (Communications)

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فيلد من الجليل

The Common Market's careless 'search for a comprehensive solution'

RESOLUTION 242: EUROPE GETS IT WRONG

By NATHAN FEINBERG

Prof. Emeritus of International Law
The Hebrew University, Jerusalem

November 6, 1973, following an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East, the European Community adopted a resolution on the Middle East. The resolution, which was adopted by a majority of 12 to 2, with 1 abstention, is a significant document. It is a statement of the European Community's position on the Middle East, and it is a statement of the European Community's commitment to a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. The resolution is a statement of the European Community's position on the Middle East, and it is a statement of the European Community's commitment to a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

Moreover, among the "points" made in the statement with regard to a peace agreement, there is no reference at all to the principle enunciated in the Security Council resolution "guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area." And the importance of this principle at the present moment, when free passage is at issue with regard not only to the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran, but also to Bab el-Mandeb, calls for no further elaboration. It is quite clear that the changes indicated are not merely a matter of chance or inadvertence; they signify the adoption of a considered approach to the Arab-Israel conflict.

Interpreting treaties

There have always been certain principles and maxims — so-called canons of interpretation — guiding international arbitrators and courts in interpreting treaties and other international instruments. The Commission on the Law of Treaties, signed in Geneva in 1962, codified the rules of interpretation; and it is plain that these rules can also be applied in interpreting international documents other than treaties — including resolutions of the various organs of the United Nations.

shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose (author's italics here and throughout article). It seems to me that there can be no difficulty in establishing the ordinary meaning of the words "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories" in Resolution 242. The phrase speaks of withdrawal "from territories" — not "from the territories" or "from all the territories"; similarly, it speaks of "armed forces" — not "the armed forces" or "all the armed forces."

ing" resort must first be had to all the methods of interpretation referred to in it, among them the "supplementary means of interpretation, including the preparatory work of the treaty and the circumstances of its conclusion"; and that, if the difference cannot be resolved in this way, "the meaning which best reconciles the texts, having regard to the object and purpose of the treaty," shall be adopted.

It is worth while mentioning that, when the suggestion was made, in the deliberations of the International Law Commission, that the principle as to preference of the original text be incorporated in the Convention, it was pointed out that the words "the circumstances of its conclusion" refer, *inter alia*, to the language in which the document is drawn up.

Preparatory work

As for the preparatory work of Resolution 242, the official minutes of the seven meetings at which the resolution was discussed show that the Security Council had two other proposals to consider: one, submitted by India, Mali and Nigeria, calling on Israel to "withdraw from all the territories occupied as a result of the recent conflict"; the other, submitted by the U.S.S.R., stating that "the parties... should immediately withdraw their forces to the positions held before June 5, 1967."

Both these proposals failed to win support and the text of the resolution unanimously adopted was the one in which the word "territories" alone was used.

Just before the vote was taken, the Indian representative informed the Security Council that the vote to be cast by him and Mali and Nigerian representatives was determined by their clear understanding that Lord Caradon's draft resolution, studied in the light of policy statements by the British Foreign Secretary, committed the Council to the application of the principle of *total* Israeli withdrawal from *all* the territories occupied in the June conflict.

Lord Caradon replied that the draft resolution was not a British text, but one to which every Council member had contributed in the search for common ground; that each delegation, no doubt, had its own views and interpretations and understandings; and that he was sure that all would recognize that it was *only* the resolution that would bind all.

Following the vote, Israel's representative emphasized that he would communicate to his government for consideration nothing except the original English text of the draft resolution as presented by Lord Caradon on November 16, 1967. It is also legitimate to refer to additional material, usually called preparatory work *in sensu*, the reference being to discussions, consultations and so conducted outside official meetings, of which no minutes are kept.

Prof. Arthur Lall, former Indian ambassador to the U.N., writes in his book, "The U.N. and the Middle East Crisis, 1967," that the representatives of the Arab States met the Soviet delegate V.V. Kuznetsov, and Lord Caradon and "insisted that the wording read either that Israel forces would be withdrawn from all the territories, 'instead of territories'... or that Israel would 'withdraw to the positions of June 4, 1967'... Caradon's response was his draft represented a delicate balance which would be upset by any changes."

Prof. Lall also tells us that "privately, representatives of the United Arab Republic, Jordan, and even Iraq as well as additional Arab States, indicated to other diplomats their willingness to go along with the United Kingdom resolution."

There is yet another reason in favour of the interpretation which prefers the English text to the French one: in the case of multilingual documents, where there are discrepancies between the different texts, international arbitrators and courts always adopt the more limited interpretation.

If we now ask ourselves what is the true meaning of the phrase in dispute, interpreted according to the context of the resolution and its "object and purpose," we must first point out that the purpose of Resolution 242 was "to work for a just and lasting peace" (based, *inter alia*, on the "right of every State in the area) to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats of force." And "in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement," the Secretary-General of the U.N. was required to designate a Special Representative.

It is evident from the text of the resolution that the secure and recognized boundaries are to be determined by mutual agreement and it follows that the withdrawal called for is to the boundaries eventually agreed upon. In an interview on February 10, 1973, Lord Caradon himself explained the resolution in the following words:

"Withdrawal should take place to secure and recognized boundaries... They will not be secure unless they are recognized. And that is why one has to work for agreement. This is essential. If we had attempted to draw a map, we would have been wrong. We did not... It was not for us to lay down exactly where the border should be."

Acquiring territory

One more question remains to be examined: what is the meaning of the principle of "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," which was invoked in the second paragraph of the preamble to Resolution 242? Professor Eugene Rostow of Yale University has defined it "as a rather murky principle" and Dr. Pierre-Marie Martin, a French jurist, in a comprehensive work on the Arab-Israel conflict, published this year, suggests no less than four different meanings.

It is impossible, in a newspaper article, to go into an analysis of the possible interpretations of the principle. Suffice it to point out that even if one adopts the broadest interpretation — namely, that it is inadmissible in any circumstances for a state to extend its territory by force — the principle is in no way inconsistent with the operative part of the resolution, which calls for withdrawal to boundaries that are to be determined on the basis of mutual understanding and agreement.

The principle expressed in the preamble does not prevent the parties from taking up the question of boundaries in the course of the deliberations on a final settlement, or from making demands for any rectification of boundaries based *bona fide* on vital security interests.

This view, by the way, was stressed by the representative of Brazil when, following the adoption of the resolution in the Security Council, he stated that while the principle of non-recognition of acquisition of territories by the use of force was incontestable, acceptance of the principle did not imply that border lines could not be rectified as a result of an agreement freely concluded between the interested states.

There are a number of jurists who interpret this principle as only applicable to the aggressor, not to the victim of aggression. They accordingly recognize the right of a state, which has been attacked, and which has won a war waged in self-defence, to demand part of the territory of the aggressor in order to secure itself against renewal of the aggression.

Quite independently of the question of Resolution 242, the Soviet doctrine of international law upholds this very approach. True, the Soviet jurists base the right of the victim of aggression to a part of the aggressor's territory not on the fact that that territory has been conquered, but on the responsibility of the aggressor for his aggression, which is a grave violation of one of the most important norms of modern international law. Prof. Tunkin, the outstanding Soviet expert in this field did not even hesitate, in his book "Problems of the Theory of International Law," which he published in 1962, to declare that principle as "a progressive principle," whose purpose is to strengthen international peace.

In this article, I have attempted to explain Resolution 242 from a legal point of view. Differences of

opinion as to its meaning have arisen from the very day it was adopted, and the nine member states of the European Community know only too well that, in the six years that have elapsed since November 22, 1967, the Security Council has deliberately refrained from proffering any interpretation of it. The draft resolution, declared Lord Caradon, just before the vote was taken on it, was a balanced whole; to add to or detract from it would destroy that balance and destroy the wide measure of agreement achieved.

Yet, despite the fact that the Council itself has refrained from taking up the resolution again, and notwithstanding that the nine governments called, on November 6, for its application in *all* its parts, they did not hesitate to depart from the text of the resolution, thereby took upon themselves the task of interpreting it. Moreover, the position adopted by them in their statement was dictated not by a careful and searching legal examination of the matter, but by selfish material considerations and interests.

The meeting in Brussels took place under the shadow of the energy crisis and the statement drawn up there clearly reflects the trend to appease the Arab states at Israel's expense, in order to win their goodwill. This was a deplorable surrender to extortion. The sixth of November, 1973, will hardly be remembered as one of Europe's finest days, nor will the statement signed be counted among the documents in which Europe has given bold expression to values which it so rightly cherishes.

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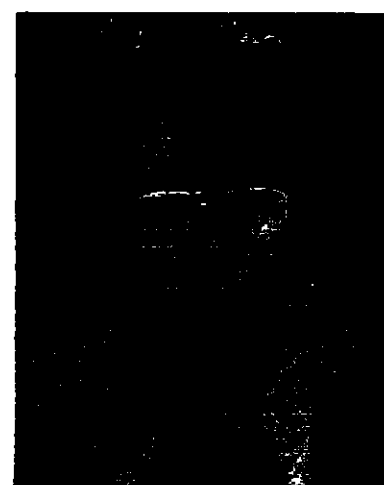


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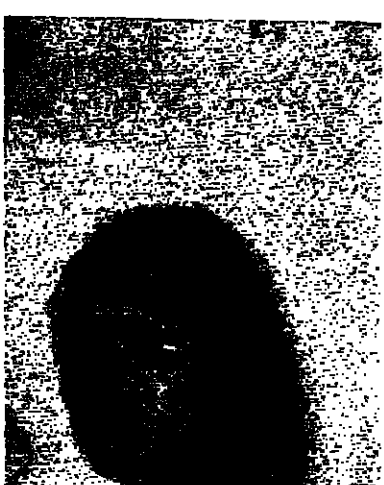
The Israel Police requests the assistance of the public in its efforts to trace three missing persons who left their homes in Jerusalem in a hired car for a trip to the Golan Heights on October 5, since when their whereabouts are unknown:



1. Youssef Eigel, father's name Nisan Jack, aged 24, height 162 cm., build medium, face full, complexion tanned, hair black, eyes brown. Speaks Hebrew, Swedish and English.



2. Abraham Yeshayahu Eigel, father's name Nisan Jack, aged 17, height, 170 cm., build medium, face long, complexion tanned, hair brown, eyes brown. Speaks Hebrew, Swedish and English.



3. Philippe Maryano Vypas Korman, father's name Santiago, tourist from Spain, age 19, height 164 cm., build thin, face thin, complexion clear, hair fair (brown), eyes brown, wears spectacles.

Anyone who has information on their whereabouts or has seen them since October 5, 1973, is asked to inform the nearest police station.

فكرام الأحماء